Modern European History Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Midterm Review Packet

**Topic One: Renaissance**

**Middle Ages:**

 100 Years War

 Great Schism

 Black Death

 Babylonian Captivity

 Why did these events contribute to the end of the Middle Ages?

**Renaissance:**

 How was the Renaissance a departure from the Middle Ages?

 Where did it begin? Why?

 How was the art of the Renaissance different from art of the Middle Ages?

 How did the literature of the time period embody Renaissance ideas?

 How did the printing press play a key role?

 What was the difference between the Italian and the Northern Renaissance?

**Key Terms:**

 Secularism

 Individualism

 Humanism

 Antiquity

Mercantilism

**Key People: Who are they? Why are they historically significant? What was their contribution to the Renaissance?**

Leonardo Davinci

 Michelangelo

 Machiavelli

 The Medici Family

 Erasmus

 Sir Thomas More

 Castiglione

**Topic Two: Reformation & Religious Wars**

How did the Renaissance create a situation in Europe where new ideas about religion could flourish?

What were the causes of the Reformation?

What were the specific abuses of the church?

 Simony, Absenteeism, Sale of Indulgences, Pluralism, Papal Abuses/Immorality

What were the 95 Theses? How did they ignite a revolution?

**People: Who are they? What did they contribute to the time period?**

Martin Luther

 Pope Leo X

 Johann Tetzel

 John Calvin and predestination

Institutes of Christian Religion

 Henry VIII

 Ulrich Zwingli

 Mary Tudor

 Elizabeth I

 Philip II of Spain and the Spanish Armada

 Edward VI

 Thomas Cranmer

 Charles V

 Huguenots

 Anabaptists

 Ignatius Loyala

Index of Prohibited Books

St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre

**Events: Who/What/Where/When/Why is it important to the reformation?**

 Diet of Worms

 Peasant Revolts

 Peace of Augsburg

 English Reformation: Act of Supremacy

 Thirty Years War

 Peace of Westphalia

 Edict of Nantes

 Council of Trent/Catholic Counter Reformation

What are the differences between Catholic and Protestant faith?

**Topic Three: Absolutism & Constitutionalism**

 What was the divine right of kings? Absolutism?

**How did each person/term/event contribute to the development of Absolutism in France?**

 Henry VI

 Louis XIII

 Duke of Sully

 Cardinal Richelieu

 Cardinal Mazarin

 Louis XIV – The Sun King

 How did he epitomize absolutism?

 Versailles

 Series of Wars

 Revocation of Edict of Nantes

 War of the Spanish Succession: Peace of Utrecht

 Marginalization of the Nobles

 Intendent System

 The Fronde

 Jean Baptiste Colbert

**How did each person/term/event contribute to the development of Constitutionalism in England?**

 Magna Carta

 James I

 Charles I

 Puritans

 Parliament

 Civil War:

 Cavaliers

 Roundheads

 Oliver Cromwell

 Charles II

 James II

 Glorious Revolution

 William & Mary

 English Bill of Rights

How did religion play a role in the Glorious Revolution?

**Russia Under Peter the Great:**

 Westernization

 Modernization

 Great Northern War

 St. Petersburg

**Rise of Prussia & the Fredericks**

**Ottoman Empire: The Sick Man of Europe**

**Topic Four: Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment**

**For each person, identify their important contributions in science/philosophy:**

 Nicolaus Copernicus

 Galileo Galilei

 Sir Isaac Newton

 Immanuel Kant

 John Locke

 Thomas Hobbes

 Jean-Jacques Rousseau

 Mary Wollstonecraft

 Baron de Montesquieu

 Voltaire

 Adam Smith

 Denis Diderot

 Catherine the Great

 Frederick the Great

 Joseph II

**Identify each term:**

 Philosophe

 Deism

 Reason

 Empiricism

 Physiocrat

 Scientific Method

 Heliocentrism

 Laissez Faire

 Elbe-Trieste Line

 Transcendentalism

 Enclosure Act

 Pragmatic Sanction

 Pugachev’s Rebellion

 Enlightened Despots

Why did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?

How did the two developments change thought patterns in 18th c. Europe?

Why did these new ideas challenge the Old Regime and lead to eventual revolutions?

How and where did the early Industrial Revolution begin?

**Topic Five: French Revolution**

**Causes:**  Enlightenment

 Existing Social Structure

 Louis & Marie

 American Revolution

 Financial Crisis: Tax Inequity

**Phase I:** Moderate Reform: Rising Radicalism

 Jacques Necker

 Summoning of Estates General

 National Assembly

 Tennis Court Oath

 Storming of the Bastille

 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

 March on Versailles (Bread March)

 Civil Constitution of the Clergy

 Constitution of 1791

 Legislative Assembly

 War with Austria/Prussia

 The Convention

 Sans-Culottes

 Jacobins: Girondins/Mountains

**Phase II: Radical Days**

 Guillotine

 Maximillien Robespierre

 Danton

 Committee of Public Safety

 Levee en Masse

 Declaration of Pillnitz

 Brunswick Manifesto

 De-christianization

**Phase III: Reactionary Stage**

Thermidorian Reaction

 Directory

**Phase IV: Napoleonic Era**

Napoleon Bonaparte

 Napoleonic Code

 Concordat

 Confederation of the Rhine

 European Coalition

 Invasion of Moscow

 Battle of Waterloo

 Battle of Trafalgar

 Continental System

 100 Days

 Bourbon Restoration

 Congress of Vienna

 Prince Klemens von Metternich

 Carlsbad Decrees

 Conservatism

**Topic Six: Art**

**For each style of art, be able to explain its defining characteristics, and how it differed from art before it.**

 Renaissance Art

 Baroque Art

 Dutch Masters

 Rococo Art

 Neoclassical Art

Romantic Art

Realism Art